The Bombay Gazette,

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12th March 1862.

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Bombay, 12th March 1862.

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12th March, 1862.

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W. M. LECKIE, Major,
President of Court of Adjustment.
Camp Neemuch, 1st March 1862.

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SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.
Bombay, 7th March 1862.

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Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Gilka and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curacoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Oilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.

Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled. Extra large mercantile Note Ruled.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Red and Blue Inks.

N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenized Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarniet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello strings.
Guitar Strings.
Military Bag Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chubb's Boxes and Locks.
'China Matting.
Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS,
Harness Makers, &c.,
No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)
AND
East Street Poona.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring

BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

From Loss or Damage by Fire.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
W. S. Serjeant Green, Esq., Secretary.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published on the occasion of the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of European Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load; a carefully compiled Fortnightly Report on the Bombay and Kurrachee Markets; and the MANIFESTS OF ALL EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA, in full, from date of previous Issue.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.

FOR SALE.

THE GRIFFIN'S AIDE-DE-CAMP. By Blunt Spurs. Edited by a Professional Man. Third Edition, with an Addendum containing Hints on the Education of a Horse. Price Rs. 10½, postage included.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Bombay.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

FOR SALE,

JUST LANDED, ex *Anna Dorothea*, and opened in good order, a new, handsome, light and well furnished ALBERT PHAETON, with moveable front boot door and plate glass enclosure, with shafts and pole. Painted rich purple lake, relieved with black and fine lines of Vermillion, highly varnished, lined with fine drab cloth, stuffed with curled hair, with lamps, &c. complete.

Also, a set of well made PLATED CARRIAGE HARNESS. Apply to

S. d'ESPERANCE.
Chunam Kiln Road.

28th Feb. 1862.

The Emperor's Reconnoitring Binocular Glass,

WHICH is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each sight-glass consists of *Three Lenses*, and each object-glass of *Three Lenses also*; consequently, there are *Twelve Lenses* contained in each Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Russian Leather. The Focus is regulated by a screw adjustment, and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

Price for Cash only Rs. eighty (80.)

The Emperor's Reconnoitring Binocular Glass received its name from the following circumstances:—

On the late occasion of a grand review, held near Paris, of upwards of 60,000 French Troops, Monsieur Bardou, a Celebrated Optician, presented the Emperor Napoleon III. with what he (Monsieur Bardou) deemed to be a "perfect Binocular." It was used by the Emperor during the review, and as a proof of the approval it met with, the Emperor ordered a very large number to be manufactured, and each Field Officer to be presented with one.

The Emperor's Reconnoitring Binoculars imported by HERBERT & Co., are Manufactured by Monsieur Bardou, and are, in every feature, exactly similar to those furnished to the Emperor and his Field Officers.

HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

COIR MATTING, of superior quality, for Dining Room, Passages, Staircases, &c. Just received, a quantity of the above, in rolls, as follows:—

1st sort.—120 feet long by 4 broad ..... Rs. 40
79 „ 3 „ ..... „ 19½
22 „ 4 „ ..... „ 7½
2nd sort.—158½ „ 3 „ ..... „ 30
157 „ 3 „ ..... „ 31½
150½ „ 3 „ ..... „ 28½
17½ „ 3 „ ..... „ 3½
119 „ 4 „ ..... „ 20
120 „ 4 „ ..... „ 30
165 „ 3 „ ..... „ 31
160½ „ 3 „ ..... „ 30
84 „ 3 „ ..... „ 15½
24 „ 4 „ ..... „ 6
60 „ 4 „ ..... „ 15
59 „ 3 „ ..... „ 11½

Rolls cannot be divided for sale.

Terms—Cash.

This matting will last for ten years at least if properly taken care of.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

GILLON'S SCOTCH CONFECTIONARY.

COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops.
Mixed Drops.
Mixed Caraways.
Barley Sugar Scales.
Mixed Lozenges.
Colored Almonds.
Rose Lozenges.
Peppermint Lozenges.

Rs.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
Wednesday, 12th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

There is no change in rates and the business for the Mail is nearly finished.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months'sight...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.1⅜6d. to 2s.0¼d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days'sight.....	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	15½ ex Divd.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	Par.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218 3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh.Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomal. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,109	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. noun. Rs. 770 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	88½
,, Loan 1842-43	88½
,, Loan 1854-55	88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106 03/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....£3 2s. 6d.	
(Seeds) .....£2 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) .....£2 15s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds).....£2 15s. 0d.	
To China.....	no offers.
To Clyde.....	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (March 10th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	,,	219 to 220
New Dhollera, ,, ...	,,	208 to 209
New Oomrawuttee	,,	200 to 202
Old Oompta, ...	,,	180 to 182
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,,	241 to 242
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	195 to 196
New Varavul	,,	187 to 188
Khandeish	,,	192 to 193
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	208 to 209
Dholleral .....(Do.)	,,	192 to 193
Oomrawuttee .....(March and April).....	,,	190 to 192
Varavole ..... (Do.)	,,	180 to 181
Dharwar Sawginned(May)	,,	252 to 253
Mangrole	,,	181 to 182
Poratchee	,,	181 to 182
Compta	,,	190 to 191
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550 to 1560.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-8 to 6-10		
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 24 to 25 ,, 33 to 34		

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

THE position of the Import Market still continues unsatisfactory. The market is quiet in the whole and very limited business has been done during the past fortnight.

In the Export Market a large business has been done, especially in Cotton, at advancing prices.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The market has remained quiet during the fortnight, and the transactions have been but limited. Several descriptions of fabrics have suffered a decline in value. Holders are very firm in anticipation of a better market after the termination of the Holee holidays, and at present shew no inclination to meet the offers of dealers. Of 40-in. Grey Shirtings the lighter makes have been sold at firm prices, while heavier cloths have suffered a further decline; in 45-in. the transactions have been scanty; in 54-in. only one movement has taken place, while in 50-in. cloth nothing has bren doing. Grey T Cloths are in good demand at previous quotations. Grey Long Cloths or light makes are enquired for at a reduction in price, heavier cloths are dull of sale. Grey Domestics continue in feeble request. The enquiry for Grey Madapollams is very limited and a few sales have transacted at previous rates. Grey Jaconets in moderate demand at former prices. Grey Mulls in slack enquiry at reduced prices.

Of Bleached Goods, a moderate amount of business has been dons in Jacconets, Mulls, and Lappets, which are in fair enquiry.

Turkey Red Goods are dull and quiet. No important sales have transpired.

Colored and Printed Goods are out of favour and entirely neglected.

YARNS.—The market for Grey Yarns has becomo quiet since the departure of the last Mail. Ne important transtions have transpired as the demand is very slack, and the holders are too firm to submit to the lower prices offered by the dealers. In Turkey Red Yarn alone is any activity apparent; the demand is good at previous rates, in other Colored Yarns there is nothing doing. Sales reported are :—

18 Bales T. Red Twist	No. 30 to 60	at As.	24½
8 Cases Do.	.....	,,	24½
40 Bales Do.	.....	,,	28

METALS.—Copper has fallen in demand and the prices of both Braziers and Sheathing shew a further decline. Yellow Metal is quiet. Iron is dull; Swedish Bar have firm sale to a small extent at lower rates; in other kinds there is nothing doing and prices are quoted same as last. Steel in tubs has met with enquiry at lower figures; Faggots are not enquired for. Spelter continues dull. Tin Plates are in small request and quoted lower. Quicksilver quiet at former quotations. Sales are :—

200	Cwt. Copper Sheathing	at Rs.	57	2 0 p. cwt.
100	,, Tiles Copper	,,	53	0 0
200	,, Spelter	,,	14	0 0
500	,, Steel in Tubs	,,	9	12 0
10	Boxes 1 in Plates	,,	12	6 0 p. box.
300	,, Do.	,,	12	8 0
200	Cwt. Spelter	,,	10	8 0 p. cwt.
300	,, Copper Braziers	,,	56	4 0
75	cdy. Sweedish Iron	,,	52	8 0 p. cdy.
580	Do.	,,	52	11 0
575	Cwt. Steel in Tubs	at Rs.	9	10 0 p. cwt.
300	,, Do.	,,	9	10 0
300	,, Sweedish Iron	,,	52	11 0
1000	,, Tiles Copper	,,	52	8 0
500	,, Australian Copper	,,	56	0 0
1000	,, Copper Brazier	,,	56	4 0
200	,, Copper Sheathing	,,	56	6 0
100	,, Yellow Metal Brazier	,,	49	0 0

COALS shew no improvement either in demand or value.

COCHINEAL remains unchanged.

SAFFRON has found buyers at a further decline in price.

BEER in Wood is scarce; that in bottle has a dul enquiry at our quotation.

UMBRELLAS are dull of sale.

COAL TAR is scarce and worth at our quotations.

EXPORT.

COTTON.—The market has shewn much activity during the fortnight, and a further advance has been established in the prices. Ready Cotton has been eagerly sought for at daily increasing value, while contracts for future delivery are becoming fewer, in consequence of a fear that the holders will not be able to fulfil their engagements, having sold more Cotton for arrival than they can ever expect to deliver in the stipulated time. Supplies of new Cotton are arriving from up-country in moderate quantities, and are readily taken up. As the stocks of best descriptions of Dhollera, Broach and other qualities are scanty, much attention has been shewn to New Oomrawattee Akote as affording the best selection. Many complaints are made by buyers on account of the adulterated state of the new Cotton now arriving; the old practices of mixing, substitution, and false packing seem to be in full force, which if not sooner checked, must greatly mar the prospects of this year. The following transactions are reported :—

Candies.		Rs. per Candy.
100	New Bhownuggur	202½
125	,, Oomerawaty Akote	199
60	,, Dhollerah	184 deliverable in May.
100	,, Bhownuggur.....	198
500	,, Dhollerah	185½ deliverable in May.
250	,, Broach	198 do. do.
1000	,, Dhollerah	184 @ 185 do. do.
100	,, Bhownuggur.....	198
150	,, Dhollerah	185 deliverable in May.
250	,, Broach	198 do. do.
100	,, Dhollerah	184 do. do.
225	,, Dharwar Sawgin ...	247 do. do.
180	,, Bhownuggur.....	198 do. do.
200	,, Oomerawatty	186 deliverable in May.
50	,, Hingenghat	205
100	,, Dholleral	198 deliverable in one month
200	,, Broach	212
75	,, Hingenghat	205
60	Old Compta	176½
250	New Compta	200½
125	,, Bhownuggur.....	198
250	,, Ditto	225
100	,, Ditto	198 deliverable in month.
75	Old Compta	177½
200	New Broach	199 deliverable in May.
60	,, Porecho	200
200	,, Akote	200½
50	,, Broach	210
500	,, Oomerawatty Akote	201½ without selection.
300	Old Compta	182
50	New Broach	214
50	,, Ditto	212 deliverable in one month
250	,, Dholleral	189½ do. in May.
75	,, Bhownuggur.....	203
150	,, Akote	206
100	,, Do.	206
50	,, Do.	206
100	,, Do.	205½
50	,, Bhownuggur.....	203
50	,, Broach	215
300	,, Dholleral	190 deliverable in May.
50	,, Bhownuggur.....	208
200	,, Dholleral	192 deliverable in May.
400	,, Oomerawatty.....	194 @ 198 without selection
100	,, Broach	219
100	,, Dholleral	191 deliverable in May.
50	,, Compta	190½ do. May & June.
500	,, Do.	190

WOOL.—An active business is being done in this staple at our quotations by native shippers.

OILSEEDS.—The market is very scantly supplied with stocks, and consequently a very small business has been done. Linseed has experienced a better demand, and prices are somewhat dearer; for ready parcels the quotations are Rs. 5-9 to 5-10as. and for delivery fn one or two months Rs. 5-8. Rapeseed is scarce, but not much enquired for; prices remain as last quoted. Sesame Seed is held in light stocks, but as the enquiry is dull, prices are weaker. Ground Nuts and Nigger Seed remain unaltered. Sales reported are :—

2000	Cwt. Rapeseed	at Rs.	6 9	9 p. cwt.
5000	,, Linseed	,,	5 9	6
5000	,, do.	,,	5 10	3
1000	,, do.	,,	5 10	6

COFFEE.—Mocha out of stock. Malabar held in ligh stocks at Rs. 9¾ to Rs. 10.

PEPPER.—Malabar is scarce and Rs. 86 to 87 are asked for fresh supplies to arrive. Bhutcooll is worth Rs. 95 to 96.

SALTPETRE.—A moderate business has been done at our quotations.

MUDDER ROOT.—The market is bare of stocks quotations are nominal.

OPIUM.—Government has reduced the excise on Malwa from Rs. 700 to Rs. 600 from 1st October next, and we have to report an improved market during the past fortnight consequent on better accounts from China. —We quote today Rs. 1,550 per chest.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

The Money Market has experienced no alteration since our last report. There is no change in the rates of discount of the Bank of Bombay. There will not probably be any pressure on the market until heavier supplies of new cotton come forward from the interior than at present.

The transactions in Government Securities during the fortnight have been but small. We quote today :—Fours, 88½; Fives, 101; and Fives-and-a-half, 107½.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Circulation	,,	60,69,326
Government Deposits ... 1,59,963 }	,,	89,67,402
Other Deposits ..... 88,07,239 }		
Rest	,,	2,66,204
	Rupees	2,05,27,732

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	16,46,370
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	,,	25,30,050
Cash Credits on Government Securities	,,	17,61,744
Bills discounted	,,	27,67,222
Other Securities	,,	6,63,374
Cash including Treasury Balance	,,	72,79,412
Government Currency Notes	,,	38,83,060
	Rupees	2,05,27,732

Exchange on England has been dull since our last report, owing to the exports being limited, but a steady rise in the rates is looked for shortly. Bank Bills are quoted 2s. 0¼d. Document Bills were sold in the beginning of last week at 2s. 1d., but since the last two or three days the rates are quoted at 2s. 13/16d. to 2s. ¾d. China Credits were sold at 2s. 13/16d.

On Calcutta, bills on demand, are quoted at par.

On China, 60 days' sight bills, at Rs. 213 per 100 dollars.

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Corrected up to 4 p. m. Saturday, 1st March, 1862.

The Bombay telegram with news up to the 3rd ultimo arrived here on the 26th, and the *Colombo* with the details of the 27th of January is now in the river.

PRODUCE MARKET.—There is a moderate business doing in this market, and although the demand for some articles has decreased, the small supplies actually in the market offer a favourable obstacle to the decline which might otherwise have been expected.

IMPORT MARKET.—Within the last two days there have been rather more enquiries for goods, but prices are unaltered. Up-country news is favourable.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There is nothing doing of importance in Government Stocks, prices are nominal and holders would be glad to realize at rates much below our quotations if practicable.

MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of Bengal has again raised its rate one per cent. all round, and the balances generally are much reduced at all the banks. A considerable amount has been sent to the rice ports, as also to the Upper Provinces and Bombay. The following is the report of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th February, 1862 :—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital	1,07,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,19,873	7	10
Cash Credits Undrawn	16,41,107	13	4
Other Claims	1,38,310	1	4
Bank Notes	1,78,97,561	0	0
Post Bills	2,22,645	0	11
Deposits, viz.,			
Treasury Balance, 1,50,45,868-8			
Other Deposits 91,02,035-5-1	2,41,47,903	13	1
Total Co.'s Rs.....	5,29,90,701	4	6

ASSETS.

Government Securities	60,77,070	8	0
Dues from Government	18,368	3	9
Cash including Treasury Bal.....	2,66,03,323	3	0
Loans on Deposit of Securities ...	1,08,70,200	0	0
Discount Loans on ditto.....	48,86,400	0	0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	3,90,900	0	0
Government Bills discounted.....	2,95,601	14	0
Mint certificates ditto...	20,391	12	3
Mercantile Bills ditto	27,40,318	14	6
Dead Stock	1,92,276	14	3
Sundries	9,95,849	14	9
Total Co.'s Rs.....	5,29,90,701	4	6

EXCHANGE.—The business transacted in exchange for this opportunity has been of the most limited character. On London Bank bills are quoted at from 2-0¼ to 2-09/16; credits at from 2-011/16 to 2-0⅜. Bills drawn against letters of authority at from 2-013/16 to 2-0⅜, and documentary at from 2-015/16 to 2-1. On France, payable in London 3 and 6 months' sight have sold at from 2-0½ to 2-0¾ and payable in France 260 to 262 for 3 months' sight. On China the rate is nominal, and on Mauritius 53½ for 60 days' sight bills.

FREIGHTS.—Have had a downward tendency during the last week, owing it is believed, to the number of ships that have arrived, as also to the large shipments made of late. Vessels are offering freely both for English and Indian Ports; but there seems to be very little inducement for shippers at present and matters will no doubt continue so till further advices are received. The following charters have been effected since our last, *Argo*, by Gray, Jansen and Co. £4-6-3 to Hamburgh, and *Thomas Royden*, £4-2-6 for Havre.

INDIGO.—The continued favorable advices from England have strengthened the position of the article here, and there are now more buyers for the small quantity unsold; several private sales have lately been effected at full rates for the French market.—*Englishman.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
4 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¼d.	,,	
3 Do. ..... at 2s.	0d.	,,	
2 Do. ..... at 1s.	11⅞d.	,,	
1 Do. ..... at 1s.	11½d.	,,	
On demand ..... at 1s.	11½d.	,,	

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11½d.	do.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 20,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for the interest on Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consignments can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 7th March 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. on amounts charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
,, On demand	1s.	11½d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s.	11½d.	,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
,, on demand	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11½d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....	2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4	,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5	,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 10	Istapa	Vassey.....	Havre 10 August.
	Granada	Miller	Calcutta 9 Feb.
	11 Maharaj (s)	Parker	Surat 10 March.
	Governor Higginson (s)...	Greig ...	Kurrachee 9 Mar.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Mar. 11	Vernon.....	Jones	Lon don.
	Victoria (s).....	Nawoda	Surat.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wallen...	Surat.
	Madras (s)	Wright.....	Galle and Sydney.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Mr. Bavett ; Mrs. Prel ; and 187 natives.

Per steamer Governor Higginson, from Kurrachee.—Captain Forbes, Bengal C. S. ; Mr. Keefer ; Mr. T. R. Green ; Lieut. B. H. Pottinger, Royal Artillery ; Lieut. Woodhouse, Bombay Staff Corps ; Mr. E. Gassett ; Mr. and Mrs. Brunton ; Mrs. Tanner ; Lieut. Tanner ; Dr Mott ; Major Hardy ; Captain Young, I. N. ; Mr. W. T. Warren ; Mr. H. Cowley ; six first Class Natives and 131 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Mr. A. R. Narnce, C.B. ; Captain Gray ; and 91 natives.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—50 natives.

Per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Madras*, to Galle and Sydney.—*For Galle.*—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.—*For Sydney.*—Mr. Ponsonby.—*For King George's Sound.*—Mrs. Steven.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Africa*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Yaratilda*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Earl balcarras*, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 11th March 1

bombay permanently, or going on furlough or sick leave to Europe, his place is to be filled up at the Ordinary Meeting next following his departure. This proposition in no way to modify Rule X."

Also in the event of this being carried :—

"That the Society now proceed to elect new Office-Bearers *vice* Colonel Pope, Dr. Leith, and Mr. Gibbs."

Dr. Birdwood will submit the following propositions to the Meeting :—

1st—"That the 'Resolution' of the 23rd Nov. 1848 regarding Periodicals be rescinded."

2nd.—"That all the Newspapers now taken in by the Society be discontinued, excepting the English and French illustrated ones.

* *Punch* is not included under this head.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The eleventh adjourned monthly meeting of the Directors for the year 1861-62, was held at the President's Office, on Saturday the 8th instant, at five o'clock There were present—Colonel Barr, the President in the chair ; Messrs. Hodgart, Bogie, Jones, Mc Kenzie, and Hurrychund Suddasew—*Secretary* The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Institution :—

Senior Members.—Dr. R. Adair; Messrs. E. W. West, C. Poole, J. C. Lawrence, and J. Smith : Re-admitted—Messrs. T. Bentley, and N. Oliver.

Junior Members.—Messrs. W. Howell, Jamsetjee Manockjee Caka, and Mooshukhan Ebrahim.

Withdrawn—Lieut. Brooman ; Messrs. N. Spencer, G. Hynes, Bidwell, and W. Wilson.

A meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution, will be held in the Durbar Room, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Business.—Consideration of Mr. J. Mason's Invention, on Double Cotton Churka.

Mr. E. Leggett, will read a Paper on obtaining Motive Power, by Galvanism.

Both of the above Machines will be exhibited on the occasion.

N. B.—Each member is at liberty to introduce a visitor.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

10*th March* 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.		Max. and Min.	Time Intervals.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 9 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	H. 38	M. 13	P.	13	N. W. P.
		Min.	2	43	P.	19	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	....	....	P.	19	W. C.
		Min.	39	....	P.	19	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	2	5	P.	33	N. W. C.
		Min.	2	52	P.	33	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	52	31	P.	17	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	52	P.	17	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	7	10	P.	14	W. C.
		Min.	3	55	P.	18	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	1	9	P.	52	N. W. C.
		Min.	10	11	S.	30	N. W. C.

COURT MARTIAL ON DR. BOUSTEAD.

Twelfth day, Monday, 10*th March* 1862.

THE DEFENCE.

The Court assembled at eleven o'clock. When after some short delay the Prisoner handed in his defence.

The *Deputy Judge Advocate* proceeded to read the defence, which was very lengthy, and was in substance as follows :—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I appear before you arraigned upon a charge of having preferred false subordinate, scandalous and vexatious charges against Commander Hopkins, of the Indian Navy. You are not for a moment to think that the terms insubordinate scandalous and vexatious were attached to my conduct by any other than the few Officers of the Indian Navy, who sat on the Naval Court. And it is for you to judge whether the terms alluded to are such as you would apply to my conduct after the evidence I have adduced in proof of these charges. It will be for you to decide whether there is any degree of insubordination in me having preferred a legitimate complaint through the only lawful channel open to me and other Officers for redress when wronged, and to say if the *extreme* term scandalous ought to applied to my conduct, for having repelled a charge of falsehood and malice, and of unjustifiable and illegal arrest and an oppression and coursing of conduct on the part of Commander Hopkins, the like of which has never been heard of before, or following taken the prescribed course in Her Majesty's regulations for the vindication of my reputation, or that there is anything vexatious on my part in the subject before you.

The patience of this Honourable Court has been so very much tried and your time so taken up by the rambling and uncertain manner in which certain witnesses gave their evidence, that I should be ashamed to keep you a moment longer than is requisite to bring prominently before your minds several important points which have by a praiseworthy sagacity, been slurred over and avoided by witnesses for the prosecution as well as the defence.

The prosecution occupied the attention and patience of the Court nine entire days ; the defence scarcely two.

To commence, I shall respectfully beg that the Court will erase from the proceedings the evidence given by Commander Hopkins, as void in the *accuracy* that would render it admissible before so high and honourable a tribunal as I have the honor of addressing. I shall first quote the fact that Commander Hopkins says that he will swear positively on oath that he believes that none of the officers of the 3rd Regiment N. I. were present when he said, "Men die on board my ship without ever having been seen by the doctor or apothecary of the vessel, or their knowing any thing about it." Three of these officers state they were present and heard the expression as quoted, as well as Mr. Robinson and Mr. Da Cunha the apothecary. Commander Hopkins next asserts in evidence before this Court, and in writing, that he placed me under arrest for making *a false statement* and afterwards stated that it was *by attempt of authority*, which was alleged to have taken place *sometime before* the false statement. Again he says, I was kept in arrest for *other charges*, and on my pressing him for proof of all these assertions, he makes the miserable confession that I was placed under arrest and *no crime specified*. And on reference to the Log of his vessel this is found to be a fact. This, gentlemen, is as unprecedented as it is significant, and it has given him an opportunity of creating an offence that never existed and with which he had never charged me previously. Thus I was placed under arrest for *no crime* more than two years ago, and I find I am not taken out of that arrest to this day. He says that I flatly contradicted him before all his officers and even at muster, and I have examined the said officers before you, and they all swear that I did not contradict him. He states that my manner was contemptuous and provoking towards him, and I have proved by every officer on board, both regimental and naval, that such was not the case, on the contrary, my manner was *always most respectful*.

He asserts that he never did use opprobrious or threatening gesticulations to me, yet I have proved by every officer on board that he did do so. He asserts that I did not attend to the sick and my duties properly, yet all the officers on board (without exception,) and my hospital assistant, state that I did attend to them properly and as I ought. And the Apothecary, who always accompanied me at Hospital visits, swears that I attended to them twice a day always, and when there were any bad cases, three times a day or oftener. I will ask you too, how it is possible to reconcile all these statements with truth and Commander Hopkins own acts and words, for according to his own statements, before this Court, he says it was on the first of May 1860 that he found from the assertion of one man Monson that I had not seen him on the evening visit of the 30th April, and on reference to the sick list it is found that Monson was *not on the sick list at all*, and had been doing light duty for a long time previously, as proved by the official sick report written two years ago. It is strange that Monson should have been detained here at so considerable an expense to Government to give evidence against me if necessary, when he was not sick but doing his duty on the 30th April, the time he was supposed to have been neglected by the doctor, and he was never admitted on the sick report afterwards whilst I was on board. And the other native who was really on the sick list, and who would have been evidence for or against me should be discharged by the Indian Naval Authorities and sent away altogether. It does not require me to explain to you how many difficulties I had daily to contend with regarding my duties on board. There was no Hospital or sick bay, no appointed place of occupation for the sick, they were dragged all over the ship, here, there and everywhere, some below, some on deck and others up in the forecastle many asleep, or else otherwise occupied and the remainder perhaps smoking in a secluded place, where the doctor could not see them. Is it not possible then. I ask, that a native, or even two out of twelve of them might be engaged in one of these or some other occupation, and neglect to see the doctor on an evening visit, which is never so important as the one in the morning. Moreover I invariably believe I a patient, whether European or Native, to sleep when he could and never attempted to wake him, is it not most likely that the men were either asleep or skulking away ? As it is proved even to Commander Hopkins' satisfaction, that I did visit the remainder of the sick and prescribed for them as usual, under these circumstances, there is no pretext for my not having seen the two men in question, which constitutes Commander Hopkins' charge of dereliction of duty. Is it not most remarkable that this first and only charge, of my not attending properly to the sick, was brought against me on the day on which I performed my last day's duty on board the vessel and nine days previous to my doing my last day's service in the Indian Navy. I have spoken at length on this point because it was dwelt upon so strongly by Commander Hopkins, and appeared to be the most serious accusation he could adduce against me. I cannot overlook a remark made by Commander Hopkins before this Court, and which is not borne out in evidence, namely—" That he did not appear in Court for the third time to give evidence against Dr. Boustead from any motives of spite or revenge he had against him ;" but the sequel proved I could attach no credence to the statement, and on the production of his evidence I found that it was divided into an attack upon my character and a defence of his own ; it would have been more consistent perhaps, to his professed principles, to have confined himself to the last, but anger has some claim to indulgence, and railing and vituperation is usually a relief to the mind. You have his evidence now before you, you know the vacillating and doubtful manner in which it was adduced, you know the irreconcilable statements it contains, you know the number of contradictions and corrections that were made by Commander Hopkins when it was given ; and you know that the production of his evidence alone occupied three whole days. I now respectfully ask you, if you do not ignore his entire evidence, at least to look upon his criminating statements with suspicion, and attribute them to the feeling he is presumed to possess towards me, and allow it only to have weight with you for as much as it is worth, as I have been able by many witnesses to refute almost every statement he has made.

[The Prisoner here enters into an analysis of the evidence in proof of the charges, as given at the examination of witnesses before the Court.]

I should never have been arraigned on these charges had the Naval Court granted me the indulgence this Court has done. I should have more fully proved every charge in the first instance than now, had the witnesses been properly sifted and questioned. I do not, for a moment, say anything against the Naval Court, but it is apparent, and it is borne out in evidence, that if questions had been put, or if my questions had not been modified, and they had been submitted to the witnesses at the Naval Court as they have been done here, all the evidence I have now elicited would have been then adduced, and more. It must be perceptible to all in this Court, that the witnesses now adhere firmly to the incomplete evidence they gave before the Naval Court, and it is only by sheer dragging that I can now get out of them anything further than what they then stated.

Another important fact was brought to your notice by Commodore Wellesley's evidence, to the effect that the Judge Advocate General gave it as his opinion that the charges, nineteen in number, which Commander Hopkins preferred against me constituted no crime, unless I failed to prove the charges I preferred against Commander Hopkins.

Now two years having elapsed, more than one of the most important military witnesses having died, several other witnesses being in England or in Bengal and not to be obtained, renders it to appearance highly improbable that the charges, under these circumstances, could be proved at all. And I cannot overlook the very *remarkable coincidence*, that I am brought to a Court Martial, *solely for not proving* my charges against Commander Hopkins, in accordance with the Judge Advocate General's decision of what would constitute a *crime*, which was forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy,

When I entered the Indian Army, I had no knowledge that such a service as the Indian Navy had existence, still less that I should have to serve in it. I did not accept my commission on any such conditions. I should not have done so had I been informed that I should have been compelled to leave my own service and to serve in the Navy. I knew nothing of maritime affairs or the internal economy or discipline of a vessel. I was not aware until sometime after my arrival in the country that I should have to serve afloat and form one of a ship's company, and cease for the time to belong to the service for which I had qualified. I was written to in October 1859 by the Secretary to the Director General to know whether I would take my tour of duty in the Indian Navy then or at some future time. I replied I had no desire whatever to enter the Naval Service at all," but the exigencies of the service, I suppose, required it, for I was ordered on board the *Dalhousie* to serve in a service totally foreign to my own, amongst officers whose manners, ideas and language were at variance with what I had been accustomed to. Allow yourselves for one moment to be placed in that position, and have to serve in it for two years. Under these circumstances, and the very unusual treatment I was daily subjected to on board, is it not pardonable, in the earnestness of my zeal for the welfare of my patients, if I wrote a letter to my Commanding officer, cogent in its tenor perhaps, but written under circumstances and in a position in which I was never placed before, and only after my verbal solicitations and entreaties had previously proved of no avail, in order for me the redress I sought, I should never have written to a Military Comman ing Officer in the same strain, because I should never be placed in a similar position, nor would my verbal complaints ever have been unattended to so as to compel me to write so strongly, but, even a strong letter is excusable where provocation has been used and where the subject of it dangerously sick patients has been brought into question. I know you will all believe me when I say that I wrote that letter, cogent as it may seem, with the sole object of befriending my sufferin patients, and what I considered a zealous discharge of my duties to my sick. And I hope you will place it to the account of an honest, unreflecting opinion that I was doing my best towards the proper performance of my duties to myself and my patients, and that it was written under aggravated circumstances that I would have never experienced in my own service.

The very long time that has elapsed since the occurrences of the charges took place is, I believe, unprecedented in Martial Law, the very best and most retaining memories must fail to remember things, in which they were not concerned, over a period of two years, and it gives, to an unwilling witness, an opportunity of evading under the cloak of forgetfulness, and a defective memory, the important points upon which two years ago would have made out evidence of such very great importance. This is another of the great difficulties I have had to encounter with regard to proving the charges before the Naval Court, but I am sure the Court will make every allowance for this inevitable and important loss to the prosecution.

The absence of the most important witnesses for the prosecution of the charges is another point which I shall entreat the court to take into its generous consideration, two very important ones are dead, the remaining four are in Bengal or England and not obtainable ; I applied for them as witnesses, but it appeared from official correspondence I had on the subject, that the expense of bringing them round to Bombay would be attended with considerable expense and inconvenience to the state, that I abandoned the wish to have them. I also heard, at the Adjutant General' Office, that the Commodore, who had determined to press the charges, and to prevent further delay, and have the matter ended, I undertook to use my best endeavours to prove the charges without entailing this additional expense on the Government; had these witnesses been procurable, the evidence in proof of the charges would undoubtedly have been complete; and I should not have stood arraigned on these charges today.

Gentlemen, I have every claim to great indulgence from you, and I know I do not solicit it in vain, and I am sure you will make every allowance for the absence of witnesses, as well as the length of time that has elapsed, neither of which have been caused by me. I was here a year ago, and wrote in several letters to say, that I wished the matter brought to as speedy a termination as possible, one way or the other, and there is no doubt that the witnesses would have remembered all and circumstances then more fully then, than they do now. After the letter of complaint and the charges left my hands in March 1860, I was never informed of the subject again until this year. Consequently I had no arrangements made, and my best witnesses were either dead, in England or in Bengal, and not procurable. I have had to undertake to prove the charges that were preferred two years ago, by naval witnesses alone, whom, you have all noticed, have all along evinced the most marked unwillingness to say anything against their Commanding Officer, or against the service upon which they are all dependant. All this, coupled with the wretched existence I was compelled to endure, whilst I was obliged to serve in the Indian Navy, will I hope have some weight with this Court. But the general conduct of Commander Hopkins towards me whilst I was on board his vessel can never be wholly understood by the charges. His daily persecution, oppression and annoyance to me was unendurable, and he descended to indignities almost incredible. His unremitting endeavours to destroy the harmony of the vessel by insulting me and degrading me before all hands ; telling him interference with my professional duties and the sick, his menacing attitude, his gesticulations and offensive and provoking language, and his aspersions of my character were all received by me with a patient and most respectful submission unparalleled under the circumstances, publicly accusing an officer of falsehood and openly placing *him* under arrest for the same, telling him close by his side, and to stand off, turning up the cuffs of his sleeves and menacingly throwing his hands about in front of commissioned officers, are, you will own, quite sufficient to aggravate him to commit a most serious breach of discipline. But with me such was not the case. You have it in the evidence before you, that my conduct and manner towards Commander Hopkins on these trying occasions, and on all occasions was full of patience, submission, obedience and respect. I submitted to it all and sought for redress through the prescribed channel. The result of my application for redress is before you, and you will own that it is a hard and a humiliating one. I appeal to every officer here, would you subject a soldier to similar treatment to that I have entured in the Indian Navy ? You would not. I have every confidence in the decision of this Honourable Court, and know that I shall receive justice. I now leave the matter entirely in your hands, and believe that on this my first arraignment you will give me a full and honourable acquittal of all the charges. I thank the President and members of the Court for the patience, great indulgence and *courtesy* they have shewn to me throughout the entire proceedings. I thank the Judge Advocate for the cheerful assistance he has always given to me so willingly ; and the Prosecutor for the courteous and pleasant manner in which he has conducted his trying part.

The Court then adjourned until one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of the prosecutor replying to the case for the defence.

Thirteenth day, March 11th.

The Court assembled at one o'clock.

The Deputy Judge Advocate read the reply of the prosecutor to the defence put in by the prisoner, it was to the following effect.—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—Had not the prisoner thought it necessary to give you his interpretations, to the evidence produced before you, I should not have thought it requisite to take up any more of your time, by replying to him. But in regard to his saying that Commander Hopkins asserted that no officers were present at the time when he made the remark relative to men dying on board the ship without being seen by either the doctor or apothecary, the Court must recollect that Commander Hopkins swore that no officers were near him at that time, consequently it was not probable that they would hear what was said. In reference to the prisoners' statement about his not having contradicted Commander Hopkins and that being proved by all the witnesses, it must be recollected, some of the witnesses only were present, and some of them that were present only said so. Then as to the gesticulations of Commander Hopkins, it was stated by some of the witnesses that such gesticulations were made with him, and that he behaved in the same manner to all his officers In regard to Slater and the statement of Commander Hopkins in reference to him " that he had been on the sick list for three months," that was borne out by the sick report itself, which shewed that the man had been on the list that time, with the exception of a few days than he was on duty. There is no necessity for mustering the sick was shown by the prisoner's own statement that the men were scattered about all over the ship. As to the statement of the late Ensign Hunter " that Commander Hopkins had treated Dr. Boustead worse than he would a dog" ; it was evidently a simple affirmation or reply to the above question. Then in reference to the letters being insolent, when addressed to Commander Hopkins by Dr. Boustead those letters were before the Court, and it was for them to form their opinion of them. As to the prisoner being compelled to sign the charges at the Naval Court, they had all that in evidence, and would be able to form their opinion of it. The reasons for the prisoner's not forthwith withdrawing the charges against Commander Hopkins, have no ground, as is shown at Madras and likewise at his interview with Commodore Wellesley, where it is shewn that he had no desire to withdraw the charges, but actually wanted to prefer another charge to those already sent in. It is much to be regretted that Dr. Boustead should have persevered in pressing those charges ; but that is now left to the Court and they will form their own opinion.

The Court then finally closed to deliberate on their finding.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

The Court in pursuance of an order from Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. B. R. N., Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s I. N. directed to Captain J. Frushard of H M.'s ship *Ajdaha*, I. N. and second in Command in Bombay harbour having been duly sworn according to an Act passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 25th day of May 1846, proceeded to the trial of Lieutenant William Francis Yates, I. N., of and belonging to H. M.'s ship *Fatkland*, I. N., on charges exhibited against him by Commander H. A. Fraser, I. N., Commanding the said ship, for that he the said Lieutenant William Francis Yates, being in actual service, and full pay, doing duty as store accountant, and temporarily as first Lieutanant of the said ship, did neglect his duty and disobey the order of Commander H. A Fraser his superior officer, in the following instances.

1st instance.—In not having sent the jolly boat of the said ship on shore to Beitoul for his said Commander at 8 P. M. on the 9th day of January 1862.

2nd instance.—In not having had the usual light hoisted at the fore-yard-arm of the said ship while at anchor in Sedashaghur Bay on the night of the 9th of January 1862.

3rd instance.—In not having got the Driver boom and the carpenters' tools of the said ship off from the shore when ordered to be ready for sea on the 9th day of January 1862.

4th instance.—In not having brought the ship's log book on the 10th day of January 1862 for the inspection of this said Commander till sent for at 4-P. M.

5th instance.—In not having brought the store accounts and every thing else, required, the said vessel when ordered to do so by his said Commander on the 10th day of January 1862.

6th instance.—In not having made up the store accounts of the said ship from the 13th day of October 1861 although repeatedly ordered to do so by his said Commander and ample time was afforded him for that purpose.

7th instance.—For not having prepared the survey Indents of Warrant Officers Stores of the said ship although repeatedly ordered to do so by his said Commander and ample time was afforded him for that purpose.

Second Charge.—For that he the said Lieut William Francis Yates being in actual service and full pay of and belonging to H. M.'s S. *Falkland*, I. N. did behave with disrespect and contempt to Commander H. A Fraser, his superior officer in the following instances.

1*st instance* —In coming to the cabin door of his said Commander on the 10th day of January 1862, and stating to his said Commander that he the said Lieut William Francis Yates would not handily with justice to himself" enter an official memo in the ship's log book which he had been ordered to do by his said Commander and in further stating to his said Commander on the quarter deck of the said vessel that it shewed a want of delicacy in ordering him to make the entry in question or words to that effect.

2nd instance.—In saying to his said Commander on the poop of the said ship on the 10th day of January 1862, that his reason for not bringing the Warrant Officers Store accounts was that he could not be running up and down the ladder all day, being unwell also, that his said Commander irritated him or words to that effect —

"ADDITIONAL CHARGES."

First charge.—That he the said Lieutenant William Francis Yates being on full pay and in arrest and belonging to H. M.'s S. *Falkland*, I. N., did on or about the 21st day of January 1862 break his arrest by leaving the said ship and absenting himself therefrom without permission.

Second charge.—For that he the said Lieutenant William Francis Yates, being on full pay and in arrest did on the 21st day of January 1862 deliberately disobey the order of Commander H. A. Fraser, his superior officer by leaving the said ship and absenting himself therefrom, after he the said Lieutenant William Francis Yates had applied for and been refused permission to leave the said ship.

And having carefully and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charges and additional charges as well as what the prisoner had to offer in his defence and also the evidence adduced on his behalf, and having very maturely considered the whole the Court is of opinion with regard to the First charge as follow :—

1*st instance.*—Proved ; but the Court attaches no criminality thereto, as it appeared the boat was absent on duty at that hour.

2*nd instance.*—Proved ; but under the circumstances the Court attches no blame thereto.

3rd instance.—Proved ; but the court attaches no blame to Lieut. Yates, for the same as it appeared that he had given orders to bring the boom off.

4th instance proved.

5th instance not proved.

6th instant partly proved.

7th instant not proved.

And with regard to the second charge the Court is of opinion that the 1st instance has been proved, and that the 2nd instance has been likewise proved.

And the prisoner having voluntarily confessed himself to be guilty of the offences with which he is charged in the additional charges, the Court considers them proved.

The Court having found as above does adjudge the prisoner Lieut. W. F. Yates, I. N., to be put down to the bottom of the the list of Lieuts. in H. M.'s I. N. ; and further to be severely reprimanded and admonished as to his future conduct.

And the said Lieut. W. F. Yates, I. N., of H. M.'s S. *Falkland*, I. N. is hereby put down to the bottom of the list of Lieuts. in H. M.'s I. N., and further he is hereby severely reprimanded and admonished as to his future conduct accordingly.

Signed by President and Members.

Signed G. G. WELLESLEY, Commodore,
Commander-in-Chief I. N.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Tuesday, 11th March 1862.

(Before SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, C. J.)

William Newton vs. J. and W. Watson & Co.

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp and *Mr. Bayley*, instructed by Messrs. Pittbull and Keir, for the defendants.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE gave judgment this day to the following effect :—

This is an action of assumpsit brought by the plaintiff against the defendants for damages sustained by reason of a wrongful dismissal from the service of the latter as a foreman cutter. It appears that the agreement was entered into by the plaintiff and the defendants in the year 1859. The defendants deny that the plaintiff performed all the conditions which should have been performed by him under that agreement, and by the last plea they have set forth two alleged grounds of dismissal. As to these it is sufficient to say that they are shown to have occurred after the dismissal, and are therefore out of the question. Now the defendants allege that they dismissed the plaintiff, and it is also alleged that the plaintiff dissolved the agreement by his own consent. These pleas are apparently contradictory in their nature. They are, however, in the record and the Court has to deal with them. The defendants, in the evidence, justify the dismissal of the plaintiff on two grounds, namely that he had gone out without leave, and that he refused to fold up some garments for servants, which he was ordered to do by his superiors. As to the first ground, it appears that the plaintiff was absent from the defendant's school without leave when the school was without a teacher for the time, if was held in that case that as no serious inconvenience was occasioned to the defendant, the master of the school, there was no sufficient ground for the dismissal of the plaintiff and for the dissolution of the contract (——— *vs. Armstrong*). Now taking the first ground of the plaintiff's going out without leave, from his neighbourhood, to not think it was a sufficient ground for summary dismissal. Although a warning had been given, it was the first breach of the order, and the short absence by itself would not warrant a summary dismissal. I see by the agreement that such a dismissal for absence is not contemplated therein, for by the ninth clause, there is a penalty of Rs. 5 a day to be paid by the plaintiff for every day lost through his absence without leave, and this fortifies the principle of law in the case already referred to. The second ground relied on is that the plaintiff refused to fold up clothes which he was told to fold up at a particular hour of the day for the very proper object of sending them out early. No doubt the plaintiff had folded up garments in compliance with the defendants' order for about a week previously, while on this occasion he was absent, and after his return refused to fold them up. Treating it as a refusal, the question is whether it was such an order as the plaintiff was bound to obey. The plaintiff says it was not his business ; Mr. Watson says it was ; but the witness, Mr. Hare, says that it is not usual for a foreman cutter to fold up clothes, but that, it is the business of the porter. It is therefore doubtful whether it was a lawful command which the plaintiff was bound to obey. But independently of that this Court ought to be very slow to grant a hasty word on either side a ground for the dissolution of a written agreement of this kind. Both Mr. Watson and the plaintiff were at this time in a state of excitement arising from plaintiff's absence without leave ; particularly Mr. Watson, whose feelings had been incensed by the contents of an intercepted letter and the report that the boys, even if the plaintiff was wrong in his disobedience, it would be unreasonable to treat a merely hasty word of that kind as a ground for the dissolution of a contract of that solemn character, under which a party is induced to leave England and come out here for a term of years. The circumstances will not warrant the Court to treat it as a legitimate ground of dismissal. Looking on the plaintiff as a person who under the agreement is entitled to recover something, let us see what he ought to recover. It is clear that he was willing to go on having the back wages paid to him. Mr. Watson after taking competent advice was of opinion that the contract should be dissolved on those back wages being paid, and the notice served by him on the plaintiff on the 15th April was entirely in accordance with the notice that such was the intention of the parties. There is also a disinterested person, Mr. Hare, who gave his evidence in a respectable manner and who states that Mr. Watson agreed to pay plaintiff the back money and to let him go which he (witness) is opposed to. The expiration of these stoppages by one of the terms of the agreement, were, on the expiration of the agreement, together with the promissory note for £50, to be returned to the plaintiff, if a certain event which has not occurred should not take place. Now, what is the expiration ? It must mean termination of the contract by effluxion of time or by mutual consent. Here the expiration was by mutual consent, and it is not reasonable to suppose that it was to be after the period of three years. Therefore I must say Mr. Watson was very properly advised to offer to pay all the back money and I think he is bound to pay it with interest at five per cent, less any amount of wages overdrawn by plaintiff, which I understand is Rs. 100. The next question is as to cost. I must say that the conduct of the plaintiff in the box was anything but creditable. I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that he wilfully threw himself in the way, when he denied that he had gone that night (12th April) to Esperance's shop. It is clear in the evidence that he did go there. He has stated a number of facts in which he has been contradicted by trust-worthy witnesses. I believe that his conduct was treacherous towards his employers, and that his employers did right in endeavouring to get rid of him. As to his being drunk once or twice, these circumstances did not influence the Court, they referred to his moral conduct, not to his contract. His conduct has been discreditable, and if he was not a pauper, I should withhold from him any costs. I think he gave reason to his masters to suspect him, and he was negligent of their interests in many respects. The verdict will be for the sum of back wages mentioned in the bill of particulars, with interest at five per cent less the Rs. 100 overdrawn by the plaintiff ; and no costs.—*Verdict for Plaintiff for that amount, but without costs.*

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, March* 1.)

From Sir George Couper, Bart. and C. B., Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, to W. Grey, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.—(dated Camp Ghatumpore, the 27th January 1862.)

As required by your letter dated the 16th September last, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to communicate to you the following remarks on Mr. P. Saunders' Report relative to the Cotton-growing Districts of the Doab.

2. Mr. Saunders had previously to the receipt of your letter favored the Lieutenant-Governor with a copy of this Report ; but as it was not addressed to this Government, no action was taken upon it, except in regard to the remarks on the Doab Canals, as it will be noticed below.

3. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that Mr. Saunders has conducted his enquiries with much diligence, and with an earnest desire to ascertain the real truth on all points ; that he has drawn the conclusions which are expressed in his Report with fairness and impartiality, and that the suggestions which he has offered are for the most part distinguished by good sense, though, possibly, open to objection on grounds not always within his knowledge or cognizance as a "Commissioner to report on the cultivation of Cotton."

4. It is hardly necessary that the Lieutenant-Governor should dwell upon those portions of the Report which relate to the area, population, soil, and climate of the Doab Districts, or to the "past trade in Cotton." There is no doubt that there is nothing in the nature of the soil, or in the condition of the climate (in ordinary seasons), to oppose the growth of Cotton to any extent that may be desired ; and of these there can be little better proof than the fact which the enquiries of Mr. Saunders have established, that, before the slave-grown Cotton of America obtained possession of the English market, the crop was extensively cultivated in the North-Western Provinces, and was a large export trade of this article effected. Mr. Edmonstone can remember the time when Kalpee had hardly ceased to be a great entrepot, and it is only within the last two months that he has seen, in the great buildings still standing at that place, tangible evidence of the magnitude to which the Cotton trade had grown. There is store-room for hundreds of bales, and there is space enough, and to spare in the buildings still existing for Cotton Screws, and for all the operations of picking, cleaning, and packing.

5. What once existed it requires only the same inducements to re-produce. The failure of the demand for Indian Cotton, and the consequent fall in prices of course affected the production, and Cotton has given way to cereals, sugar-cane, &c., for which a ready market is always at hand. With the revival of a real and constant demand for the article, its cultivation would, no doubt, be resumed, and there is hardly a limit to the quantity that might be supplied with reasonable encouragement and assistance, and enterprize on the part of those who are interested in the trade.

6. As to the best means of stimulating the production of Cotton, and improving the produce, the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor entirely coincides with that recorded by Mr. Saunders has recorded in the 7th paragraph of his Report. The European Settler or the European Agent of the Capitalist, will gain no advantage by possessing himself of land on whatever tenures, and himself undertaking the cultivation of Cotton. He must after all employ the Native agriculturist who will have less interest in the crop than if it were his own, and will have no scruple whatever, as Mr. Saunders says, in filching as much of it as he requires for his own use, or for the use of his family, and even of his friends. He will take little or no trouble in the agricultural processes, and still less in protecting the crops, when grown from spoliation, unless he sees his interest so doing. Now the Native Settler in a Cotton-growing District would be most valuable in creating a local market for the produce ; in ensuring its ready sale and an immediate return to the producer : in improving the cultivation perhaps, and certainly the picking and cleaning of the Cotton ; and on the use of appliances for screwing and packing it for export.

7. That there are no obstacles to the settlement of Europeans in these Provinces is fully established by the enquiries which Mr. Saunders has directed to this point. Thirty years have gone by since the Lieutenant-Governor entered these Provinces, being, in the first instance, appointed to the District of Ghazeepore, in which at that time even European Planters were settled. Since the last was served in various Districts of the North-Western Provinces, in which, or in the Districts adjacent thereto, Europeans holding lands or carrying on trade were to be found ; and he is glad to have the opportunity of stating his belief that their presence was beneficial, their conduct towards the Native population exemplary, and the uprightness of their dealings with the people about them unimpeachable. The Lieutenant-Governor is fully persuaded that every District Officer in these Provinces will gladly welcome to his District as many European Settlers of respectable character as can find occupation for their capital and their energies, and will give to them all the encouragement and assistance which they can reasonably expect to receive.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor's conviction is that, in a political point of view, nothing but good can result from the residence of Europeans in the interior, whether in the character of Landholders, of Planters, or of Merchants. The hands of the District Officer must be strengthened by the presence, in different quarters of his charge, of gentlemen whose good will to the Government cannot be doubted ; whose means of obtaining correct information as to the feelings and doings of the people around him are considerable ; and whose assistance can be confidently looked for, not only in dealing with troubles and difficulties that may arise, but in carrying on local improvements in their neighbourhood. Many of these gentlemen have become Members of the District Road and Ferry Fund Committees in these Provinces, and more recently some of them have been appointed Honorary Deputy Magistrates with jurisdiction in the Pergunnahs in which they reside.

9. On the other hand there is no reason to suppose that the residence of Europeans in the interior of the Districts is in any way unacceptable to the people of the North-Western Provinces. That these must benefit, more or less, by the larger circulation of money which will always follow upon the employment of European capital in their neighbourhood, is not unlikely. It is certain ; that they are treated with consideration in their intercourse, and with liberality in their business transactions, with Europeans, may be inferred as well from the rareness of complaints, and the infrequency of litigation, as from the tenor of the several reports regarding the production of Indigo in these Provinces, which were sent last year to the Calcutta Commission, of which Mr. Seton-Karr was President. Indeed, if there could be any doubt upon the point, it would be removed by the consideration that the interests of the Europeans themselves would be injured, and the success of their undertakings, whatever they might be, would be imperilled by any oppression, ill-treatment, or unfair dealing on their part. The hostility of the people around them would be excited, the Authorities would be appealed to, and the Law would be enforced promptly.

10 The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see half-a-dozen European Settlers of enterprize and respectability in every District of these Provinces.

11. The next point to which Mr Saunders adverts, is the expediency of "a Contract Law to punish criminally fraudulent breaches of contract." The present position of this question renders it unnecessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to offer any remarks on it. He will only say that, though the action of the Civil Courts under the new Procedure Code is much more prompt and effective than it used to be, he would have unhesitatingly advocated the enactment of a Law to make fraudulent breaches of contract criminal had the question been still an open one. As it is understood that a Bill on the subject is about to be brought before the Council for making Laws and Regulations, its action may be awaited.

12. Referring now to the 13th, 14th and 21st paragraphs of Mr. Saunders' Report, I am desired to observe that the opinions of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the " Redemption of the Land Tax" and the " Sale in fee simple of Waste Lands," were communicated in a Minute which was forwarded to the Court of India in May or June 1860 ; and that further discussion is barred by the resolution No. 3264, dated 17th October last, in which the views and the instructions of the Government of India on both these important subjects have been set forth. I am to add, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor does not share in Mr. Saunders' expectation, even if " a fair demand for Cotton from England springs up," that these waste lands will be used largely for the cultivation of Cotton at least for many years to come. For *First*, the available waste is for the most part covered with jungle or forest, and the clearing will be a work of time involving considerable outlay. *Second*, there will be a heavy expense and some difficulty in selling cultivators on the tract, and the first object will be to grow food for their consumption, as will be necessitated by the distance of markets. *Third*, the waste will probably be without the means of irrigation essential to the certain production of first class Cotton crops. *Fourth*, the tract will be generally distant from any roads, and these will have to be made be provided before the produce can be removed from the site of growth. *Fifth*, though the spoliation may be less, there will be no more care in the agricultural processes unless the cultivator be made to see his interest in the production of a plentiful crop, or unless the European supervision be such as it can hardly be without a very large expenditure. Here, as elsewhere, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the function of the European will be to encourage the cultivation by low rates of rent, or by assisting or ensuring a ready sale of the produce as may be, and by improvements in the way of cleaning, packing, &c.

13. As regards Mr. Saunders' remarks on the " tenure of lands in the North-Western Provinces," and his advocacy of a permanent settlement, the Lieutenant-Governor prefers to postpone the expression of his views until he shall be in a position to do so in connection with Colonel Baird Smith's Report, which has been referred for his consideration with your letter No. 2033, dated the 7th October last. It appears to him, however, that the evils supposed by Mr. Saunders to arise from the system of periodical settlements of the Land Revenue in these Provinces have been somewhat, though of course unintentionally, exaggerated, and that he is mistaken in assuming that the desire and the object of the Government in every re-settlement are to increase the revenue. On these two points a few remarks may not be out of place.

14. When we first acquired possession of these Provinces, now nearly sixty years ago, Quinquennial Settlements of the Land Revenue were instituted. Subsequently the period was extended to ten years. These settlements were formed without measurements of area, and, it is believed, without much independent enquiry, and the assessments were little better than mere guess work, guided in some measures perhaps, but very imperfectly, by Kanoongoe's estimates and untrustworthy records of village collections. Since 1833 measurements have been made only after professional survey, and interior measurement of the area of every village, and from the very first (as the Lieutenant-Governor can himself testify, having entered the Settlement Department in 1832) the principle has been inculcated that enhancement of the revenue is by no means the chief object to be looked to, but rather the equalization of the demand at such moderate rates as shall ensure a fair profit to the proprietors, and a punctual realization of the Government revenue.

15. There can be no doubt whatever, it is presumed

THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF THE COTTON TRADE.

(From the Cotton Supply Reporter, Jan. 15.)

The following interesting article, taken from the current month's number of the *New Quarterly Review*, is understood to be the production of a well-known M. P., who ranks as a great authority on all matters connected with the cotton trade :—

Checkered events have closed the last year. Rumours of war have arisen, political fears and anxieties have called forth apprehensions and alarms; but the loss of a puissant Prince has plunged the Queen, the royal family, and the nation into profound and sincere grief. The death of the Prince Consort is deplored from the palace to the cottage, from the circles of art, science, and literature, to the homes of industry, and to the sources of agricultural, manufacturing, and mercantile enterprise, all of which he adorned and benefited. The education of the masses of the people, and the moral progress and mental elevation of the whole community, found in him a warm and consistent advocate. He was a friend of material prosperity, and whilst he contributed to the improvement of the abodes of our labouring classes, he was not unmindful of the agencies required to procure domestic necessaries and comforts; and especially of the means for promoting a higher standard of manufacturing taste, as well as of mechanical proficiency, in aid of industry. His late Royal Highness, with his spontaneous kindness, presided in 1851 at the Society of Arts, on the occasion of a lecture being given on "Cotton as an element of industry." He subsequently, in the same year, visited Manchester, and, with minute examination, inspected some of the leading manufactories of that city and the neighbourhood, making himself practically acquainted with the operations carried on there. He expressed to his friends his ardent wish that cotton should be more largely grown, and of improved quality, in the East Indies; and that so extensive an industry as the cotton trade should possess the widest supplies of its raw material from as many independent sources as possible. We know that his sympathies were in harmony with sentiments such as we now desire to record, upon a question involving the welfare of vast multitudes of industrious labourers, and the safety of the vast investments of capital embarked in the most extensive branch of trade and commerce established in the United Kingdom; and because that illustrious Prince evinced the kindliest inclination to promote the enduring prosperity of those labourers and of that capital, his high name and deserved reputation are thus obtruded upon the following economical considerations.

Portentous events seem also to be hovering over the coming year. Happily, a loyal people manifest confidence and contentment under every unfavourable prospect. Whether peace shall be continued, or war declared, with our kindred across the Atlantic, raises anxious deliberation, and caution, if necessity does not, calls for the diminution of commercial exchange; for where the busy hum of industry has been heard, the gloom of silence begins to reign. The cotton trade is in jeopardy, and the five millions of our fellow-subjects directly or indirectly dependent upon it, have begun to feel, by lack of employment and by losses already sustained, the indiscretion which has been committed, of permitting that vast industry to be chiefly dependent upon one source of supply for its raw material. From the States of America were received five-sixths of the supplies of cotton which entered into the consumption of the cotton manufactures of Great Britain in the year 1860; but since then both supplies and consumption have been alike irregular. The whole consumption of cotton in that year, in the United Kingdom, was 1,000,000,000 lbs., and a similar quantity was consumed in other European countries and in the Northern States of America.

That a social and political revulsion has seized upon the hitherto internally peaceful United States of America, every friend of order and humanity deeply regrets. The wonderful energy displayed by the people of those states, and the extraordinary results of their talents and industry, have been the theme of universal admiration; but none of their efforts have probably been more successful than their introduction of the cultivation of cotton into their dominion. Nearly eighty years ago, a spirited individual at Charlestown conceived the idea of growing cotton in the State of Carolina. The imported labour of the negro existed there, and slavery had become the property received as a bequest from the British nation. No cotton plant was found indigenous to Carolina; but with a rare sagacity, the first cotton-planter obtained seeds from the Bahama Islands and with foreign labour and those foreign seeds he initiated an agricultural industry, unsurpassed by the labours of any other people in any age. Thus began the growth of cotton in the States of America, and, increasing in magnitude, its crop of 1860 culminated in the amazing value of forty millions sterling! At the commencement of cotton-growing in the American States, cotton was and had been grown in the British West and East Indies, and in other foreign possessions, whence indeed the infant cotton manufacture of Great Britain obtained its earliest supplies of its indispensable raw material. The start in the race of cotton production was in favour of the old countries which were then producing it; but they were surrounded by difficulties and protections, and no efforts were made to extricate them from legislative and self-imposed thraldom. Protection to sugar in the West Indies, rendered the proprietors of estates there apathetic to the increasing demand for cotton. In the East Indies, property in land held by private individuals was unrecognised, no fee-simple title being permitted or sanctioned by law. Nor could Europeans enter this dependency as residents without a licence from the old East India Company; and, as roads and the means of communication were neither established nor encouraged, it became impossible to stimulate the growth of cotton in these possessions. Hence, with his industry, skill, and perseverance, the American Anglo-Saxon won the prize.

The cotton industry of the United Kingdom has attained an immense importance. Its varied productions amounted in 1860 to the value of eighty millions pounds sterling; and the labourers, their families, the capitalists, with all the auxiliary trades, number altogether about five millions of persons who are directly and indirectly dependent upon it for support; while not less than two hundred millions of pounds have been invested in fixed and floating capital in this hitherto national means of employment and source of wealth. Progressive investments in mills, manufactories, workshops, and in the requisite dwellings for every class labouring in the cotton trade, have afforded profitable employment to multitudes of industrious artisans engaged in constructing works; and unfortunately these, with the masses of factory operatives, must if existing prospects be realised, be deprived of their usual means of subsistence; for it would be folly to contemplate the extension of a trade, the raw material of which is cut off, and therefore the evils of suspension and of retardation will of necessity extend beyond the sphere of their origin.

No doubt the past career of the cotton trade has been identified with the production of the cheapest clothing comforts in the world, and with wealth as well as with abundance to its promoters and labourers. A steadily increasing population required some steadily increasing employment

Mines existed to yield valuable and necessary productions, when, with providential arrangement, steam engines, mechanical agencies, and the great cotton industry, started simultaneously into vital activity, diffusing new sources of profitable labour and of comfort. The cotton manufactures of Great Britain found their way not only into the home and colonial markets of the country, but they were almost in universal demand, and were esteemed and consumed in every civilised part of the globe. Nothing more than common prudence would have been displayed if the raw material had been obtained from sources as commensurately numerous as the markets of consumption. Neither on the part of government, nor of merchants and manufacturers, has the fearful possibility of our chief field of cotton cultivation, being almost the sole source of supply for this industry, ever been contemplated with that apprehension which the prospect of embarrassment rendered necessary, though a few prudent pioneers have always endeavoured, by timely warnings and suggestions, to avert the impending danger. Great Britain holds possession in the East and West Indies, in Australia, in East and West Africa, and in less important places, of vast tracts of rich and fertile land capable of producing the most useful as well as the finest cotton in the world. It has, in fact, a greater extent of soil adapted to a large cultivation of cotton than is held by any other power. That, with these immense resources for the production of cotton, the British government should have permitted its own great manufacturing industry to remain dependent upon one chief source of supply, indicates the neglect of a prudential duty; but when it is recollected that, being the deadliest opponents of slavery, the government has left that industry to obtain its raw material from the slave labour of the United States, the inconsistency of our national conduct, and this culpable disregard of material and moral interests, become censurably apparent. As if the dependence upon one source of supply of cotton, and that raised by slave labour, were not sufficiently imprudent, the cotton manufacturer has been subjected, in a spirit antagonistic to free trade, to protective and high duties on goods entering the markets of the United States, whence the raw material of these goods has been obtained and received by Great Britain free from all fiscal duties; but, even beyond these disadvantages, the British manufacturing interest has of late years been paying an excess in price for American cotton, of not less than five millions pounds sterling per annum, over and above an equitable value. If commercially, Great Britain had been less dependent upon the United States for cotton, then probably, both politically and economically, the latter would have pursued a more just, generous, and humane policy.

At the present juncture, the cotton industry of the United Kingdom is in a perilous position. Half employment is yet afforded to the labourers in this trade; but, as a whole, the capital invested in it is unproductive, and in many cases the losses are ruinously heavy. Many new mills and manufactories have been erected, but their completion by the introduction of machinery is suspended. Builders, masons, brick-setters carpenters, colliers, and all the auxiliary workers, are beginning to be most insufficiently employed; whilst, in the great engineering and mechanical establishments, the sound of the hammer is ceasing, and the severest privations are indicated. Cotton being one hundred per cent. above its normal value, the augmentation in the cost of manufactures has become obstructive to their consumption, and foreign markets, at the prices required for cloth and yarn, must and do diminish the ordinary demand for them; consequently, exports are declining and stagnation, with the prospect of increased distress, is the leading feature in this melancholy state of things. In the midst of sufferings, present and prospective, nothing can exceed the propriety of conduct of the working classes, and the capitalist is submitting patiently but too supinely to the *cause* of the suffering, which is lessening his own property, and inflicting unmerited distress upon the working classes. Without the aid of the cotton mercantile and manufacturing capitalist, the moneyed interest generally will be reluctant to invest in cotton-growing, and in promoting the cultivation of this material. It is singular that the capitalists of the cotton trade have invested their spare funds very extensively in foreign securities. Large investments have been made by them in the railways and public works of the United States, and they are known to be sugar and coffee planters; but, with the exception of a very few, they are not supposed to be aiding in the production of cotton, and in reality their efforts are most insignificant.

However disagreeable the communication may be, truth requires the fact to be known, that the capitalists of London complain that, in the establishment of railways in India, and of other public works which will conduce to the more extensive supply of cotton, the wealthy men of Lancashire and Lanarkshire have abstained from offering any appreciable support. But when the most positive and ample proofs can be afforded of the power of the British colonies to produce all the qualities of cotton, from the lowest to the highest, which are needed, it is mortifying to hear that there are cotton-spinners and brokers perversely asserting the necessity of depending still upon American cotton supplies, and unworthily and undeservedly disparaging Indian, African, and other cottons. Intelligence, enterprise, and perseverance will obliterate this calumny, and leave the unenviable detractors in possession of those funds which it is their immediate object to save and retain, and their consciences will be unburdened by any pecuniary service rendered to the production of a material which has enriched them.

Should not large supplies of cotton be obtained during the ensuing spring, then the sufferings, losses, and distress in the vast industry employed upon it, will exceed in intensity the calamities of Coventry. Poor-rates will be come enormous, and the national exchequer must contend with serious defalcation. May such apprehended evils be averted! May the energies of the men of wealth, and of patriotism, be directed to a remedy which shall place the cotton trade in safety, in reliance upon free labour, and in that dependence upon numerous sources of supply for his first material, which will secure its restored and permanent prosperity!

Great Britain being in possession of the most extraordinary and extensive fields, with suitable soil and climate, in which excellent cotton can be extensively grown, should not the future supplies of it be thence obtained? Queensland, in Australia, is admirably adapted for the production of the superior classes of cotton; and with every requisite, excepting the important element of abundant labour, should not "the powers that be" afford some unusual facilities for the introduction of emigrants from the South of Germany, from China, and from the East Indies, in aid of cotton-growing? Fifty thousand men, with their wives and children, making a body of two hundred thousand individuals would in Queensland, if well directed, cultivate and raise all the cotton of the superior class needed in the United Kingdom. Jamaica, similarly reinforced, would, if well occupied under a system of scientific agriculture, supply all the middle class. The East Indies, with a million of its laborious inhabitants, might, aided by the best modern agricultural improvements, send all the good, common, and useful cottons which great Britain could consume. South America, Africa, including Egypt, and other places, could also send their contributions, and thus provision would be made for the immediate and increasing wants of the trade.

India must be an extensive field of cotton cultivation and supply. Redundant labour exists there, with millions of acres of unoccupied land. Let the labour and the spare land become more intimately acquainted; but let a system prevail which shall amply reward the ryot, and let there be every facility created for improvement, for carriage, for communication, and for irrigation. Railways are advancing in India. Tramways might be introduced cheaply and with great advantage; and canals, much beyond their present extent, might be increased with amazing benefit. The river Godavery is to be rendered navigable, and by it the Berar may send to the best markets its ample contributions of excellent cotton. Happily that great and righteous boon is conceded, for which enlightened men have been long pleading, and now land in India may be held as property, and bought and sold under that most valuable right and title of fee-simple. Lord Stanley has been one of the wisest of Indian ministers, and practically he has eclipsed all his predecessors in the pursuit of a just and beneficial policy for that great dependency. His lordship sent a minute to India three years ago, ordering waste lands to be sold in fee-simple, but more than two years elapsed before that minute obtained practical adoption. Delays in disease are often fatal, and in the delayed application of Lord Stanley's minute the benefits to be derived from it have been almost lost; but brighter days are dawning upon India. With the sagacity of a profound statesman, Lord Canning has not only now confirmed and adopted the minute of Lord Stanley, but he has established the fee-simple right of ownership in the soil of India, and has inaugurated principles of government which will crown him with enduring honour, and will alike be of permanent benefit of that wonderful dependency and to the British nation. A new existence is provided for India; its vast resources may be developed, its ryots may hereafter receive the rewards of skill and industry, and capital may find a safe investment in its land, in the cultivation of its soil, and in its internal and external commerce. English skill, intelligence, industry, and perseverance, combined with capital, will find ample rewards. The suicidal high import duties must however be abandoned, and protection withdrawn from the manufactures which are now being artificially established at Calcutta and Bombay. Hitherto the ryot has not been permitted, by the perversity of the system in India, to partake of those full rewards of toil without which neither any country nor any industry can prosper. The ryot has scarcely obtained twelve shillings per acre for his cotton crop, whilst the planter in America has been rewarded with twelve pounds sterling per acre for his crop; and the latter has been enabled to receive the full price at which his cotton may have been sold to the consumer or spinner, within a difference of twelve and a half per cent for cost of freight and intermediate charges. But so frightfully high have been the intermediate charges between the spinner and the ryot, that two hundred per cent have been absorbed upon the price paid to the ryot, even though the charge for mere freight is, as a rule, quite as low from Bombay to London or Liverpool, as it is from New Orleans to either of these English ports. So exhausting, so unjust a system of difficulties and charges ought not to be, and cannot be, endured and prolonged. From the lack of communication in India, and from the occasional serious obstacles in sending cotton and other produce to the seaboard, the ryot is often deprived of those fair advantages which the markets sometimes afford to an unusual extent, and which more correctly belong to him than to any buying agency. Though Indian cotton is now selling in the markets of Europe at nearly one hundred per cent. advance upon the old current prices, it is very probable that the ryot has not yet participated in that advance; and as cotton-buyers in the ports of India are expressing their *fears* that American cotton may be again introduced into British markets, and prices thereby seriously reduced, the ryot's present position is that of not being rewarded and stimulated by the prevailing high prices, and therefore no encouragement is offered to him to increase his production and improve its quality, by sharing in the passing advantage of a higher rate of compensation. A larger production per acre of superior cotton, and for which higher prices would be paid, is indispensable to the ryot's approximation to the profit of the American planter. Inferior Indian cottons have been most unwelcome to the British master-spinner, and also to his workpeople. With poor cotton the employer can only produce a diminished quantity of yarn and cloth, whereby the cost is enhanced and the quantity reduced, and, when profit is made, it is lessened in proportion to the inferiority and to the diminution in the production: and in the instance of the employed, who are paid by the quantities spun and woven, it is clear that a reduction in the quantity produced is equivalent to a reduction of wages. For a weaver who can usually attend upon and keep in an uninterruptedly producing state FOUR looms, earning five shillings per week per loom, would earn twenty shillings per week by the whole; but if the qualities of the warp and woof became so bad and weak that only three looms could be managed by one person, this would reduce the wages five shillings per week, thus making the earnings only fifteen shillings per week instead of twenty shillings. Hence the cultivator of cotton has the greatest interest in a high and good quality, and large in quantity, because it would most remunerate him; and the spinner and manufacturer, and the workpeople engaged in its manipulation have the same interested motive for procuring good cotton.

In the past, British interests in British colonies have been neglected. The consequence of that neglect, and of the unwise dependence upon an adverse power for the supply of cotton, have prostrated, for the present at least, the profitable industry of Great Britain as far as the ramifications of the cotton trade extend; and now it is evident, that by the wisdom of parliament, of the executive, and of those whose duty it is to help themselves, the future of this vast industry may be guided for weal, or if neglected, be doomed to woe! If all interested in the removal of present and impending evils will perform their duty, happiness and prosperity shall embrace India and the Isles of Britain.

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